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POPULAR TALES.

AHMED THE COBBLER.

In the great city of Isfahan lived Ahmed the cobbler, an honest and industrious man whose wish was to pass through life quietly; and he might have done so, had he not married a handsome wife, who, although she had condescended to accept of him as a husband, was far from being contented with his humble sphere of life.

Sittara—such was the name of Ahmed's wife—was ever forming foolish schemes of riches and grandeur; and though Ahmed never encouraged them, he was too fond a husband to quarrel with what gave her pleasure; and incredulous smile, or shake of the head, was the only answer to her oft-told day dreams; and she continued to pursuade herself, that she was certainly destined to great fortune.

It happened one evening, while in this temper of mind, she went to the Hemmam, (the public bath) where she saw a lady retiring dressed in a magnificent robe, covered with jewels and surrounded by slaves. This was the very condition Sittara had always longed for; and she eagerly inquired the name of the happy person who had so many attendants and such fine jewels. She learned it was the wife of the chief astrologer to the king. With this information she returned home. Her husband met her at the door, but was received with a frown; nor could all his caresses obtain a smile or a word; for several hours she continued silent, and apparent misery; at length she said—

'Cease your caresses; unless you are ready to give me a proof that you do really and sincerely love me.'

'What proof of love,' exclaimed poor Ahmed, 'can you desire, which I will not give?'

'Give over cobbling; it is a vile, low trade, and never yields more then ten or twelve dinars a day. Turn astrologer; your fortune well be made, and I shall have all I wish and be happy.'

'Astrologer!' cried Ahmed; 'astrologer! Have you forgotten who I am—a cobbler without any learning—that you want me to engage in a profession that requires so much skill and knowledge?'

'I neither think nor care about your qualifications,' said the enraged wife: all I know is that if you do not turn astrologer immediately, I will be divorced from you to-morrow.

The cobbler remonstrated, but in vain. The figure of the astrologer's wife, with her jewels and her slaves, had taken complete possession of Sittara's imagination. All night it haunted her; she dreamed of nothing else; and, on awaking, declared she would leave the house, if her husband did not comply with her wishes. What could poor Ahmed do?—He was no astrologer; but was dotingly fond of his wife, and he could not bear the idea of losing her. He promised to obey; and, having sold his little stock, bought an astrolabe, an astronomical almanac, and a table of the twelve signs of zodiac. Furnished with these, he went to the market-place, crying, 'I am an astrologer! I know the sun, and the moon, and the stars, and the twelve signs of the zodiac; I can calculate nativities; I can foretell every thing that is to happen!'

No man was better known than Ahmed the cobbler; A crowd soon gathered around him.—'What, friend Ahmed,' said one, 'have you worked till your head is turned? Are you tired of looking down at your last,' cried another, 'that you have begun looking up at the planets?' These, and a thousand other jokes assailed the ears of the poor cobbler, who notwithstanding, continued to exclaim, that he was an astrologer, having resolved on doing what he could to please his beautiful wife.

It so happened, that the king's jewler was passing by. He was in great distress having lost the richest ruby belonging to the crown. Every search had been made to recover this inestimable jewel but to no purpose; and as the jeweler knew he could no longer conceal its loss from the king, he looked forward to death as inevitable. In this hopeless state, while wandering about the town, he reached the crowd around Ahmed, and asked what was the matter. 'Don't you know Ahmed the cobbler?' said one of the bystanders laughing; 'he has been inspired, and has become an astrologer.'

A drowning man will catch at a broken reed. The jeweler no sooner heard the sound of the word astrologer, then he went up to Ahmed, told him what had happened, and said, 'If you understand your art, you must be able to discover the king's ruby. Do so, and I will give you two hundred pieces of gold. But if you do not succeed within six hours, I will use all my influence at court to have you put to death as an imposter.'

Poor Ahmed was thunderstruck. He stood long without being able to move or speak, reflecting on his misfortunes and grieving, above all that his wife, whom he so loved, had by her envy and selfishness, brought to him such a fearful alternative. Full of these sad thoughts, he exclaimed aloud, 'Oh woman, woman! thou art more baneful to the happiness of man than the poisonous dragon of the desert!'

The lost ruby had been secreted by the jeweler's wife, who disquieted by those alarms which always attend guilt, sent one of her female slaves to watch her husband. This slave, on seeing her master speak to the astrologer, drew near; and when she heard Ahmed, after some moments of apparent abstraction, compare a woman to a poisonous dragon, she was satisfied he must know everything. She ran to her mistress, and breathless with fear cried, 'You are discovered, my dear mistress; you are discovered by a vile astrologer. Before six hours are past, the whole story will be known, and you will become infamous, if you are so fortunate as to escape with life, unless you can find some way of prevailing on him to be merciful. She then related what she had seen and heard, and Ahmed's exclamation carried as complete conviction to the mind of the terrified mistress as it had done to that of her slave.

The jeweler's wife hastily throwing on her vail went in search of the dreaded astrologer. When she found him, she threw herself at his feet, crying, 'Spare my honor and my life, and I will confess everything.'

'What can you have to confess to me?' exclaimed Ahmed, in amazement.

'O nothing, nothing with which you are not already acquainted. You know too well that I stole the ruby from the king's crown. I did so to punish my husband, who used me cruelly; and I thought by this means to obtain riches for myself, and to have him put to death. But you most wonderful man, from whome nothing is hidden, have discovered and defeated my wicked plan. I beg only for mercy, and will do what ever you command me.'

An angel from heaven could not have brought more consolation to Ahmed than did the jeweler's wife. He assumed all the dignified solemnity that became his new character, and said, 'Woman I know all that thou hast done; and it is fortunate for thee that thou has come to confess thy sin, and beg for mercy before it was too late. Return to thy house put the ruby under the pillow of the couch on which thy husband sleeps; let it be laid on the side farthest from the door; and be satisfied thy guilt shall never be even suspected.'

The jeweler's wife returned home, and did as she was desired. In an hour Ahmed followed her, and told the jeweler he had made his calculation, and found by the aspect of the sun and moon, and by the configuration of the stars, that the ruby was at that moment lying under the pillow of his couch, on the side farthest from the door. The jeweler thought Ahmed must be crazy; but a ray of hope is like a ray from heaven to the wretched, he ran to the couch and there, to his joy and wonder, found the ruby in the very place described. He came back to Ahmed embraced him, called him his dearest friend and the preserver of his life, gave him the two hundred pieces of gold, declaring that he was the first astrologer of the age.

These praises conveyed no joy to the poor cobbler, who returned home more thankful to God for his preservation than elated by his good fortune. The moment he entered the door, his wife ran up to him and exclaimed, 'Well my dear astrologer, what success?'

'There!' said Ahmed, very gravely, there are two hundred pieces of gold: I hope you will be satisfied now, and not ask me again to hazard my life, as I have done this morning.' He then related all that had passed. But the recital made a very different impression on the lady from what some occurrences had made on Ahmed. Sittara saw nothing but the gold which would enable her to vie with the chief astrologer's wife at the Hemmam. 'Courage!' said she, 'courage, my dearest husband. This is only your first labor in your new and noble profession. Go on and prosper; and we shall become rich and happy.

In vain Ahmed remonstrated, and represented the danger: she burst into tears, accused him of not loving her, ending with her usual threat of insisting upon a divorce.

Ahmed's heart melted, and he agreed to make another trial. Accordingly, the next morning he sallied forth with his astrolabe, the twelve signs of the zodiac, and almanac, exclaiming as before 'I am an astrologer! I know the sun, and the moon, and the stars, and the twelve signs of the zodiac; I calculate nativities: I can foretell every thing that is to happen!' A crowd again gathered round him, but it was now with wonder and not ridicule; for the story of the ruby had gone abroad, and the voice of fame had converted the poor cobbler Ahmed into the ablest and most learned astrologer that was ever seen at Isfahan.

While every body was gazing at him, a lady passed by vailed. She was the wife of one of the richest merchants in the city, and had just been at the Hemmam, where she had lost a valuable necklace and ear-rings. She was now returning home in great alarm lest her husband should suspect her of having given her jewels to a lover. Seeing the crowd around Ahmed, she asked the reason of their assembling, and was informed of the story of the famous astrologer; how he had been a cobbler, was inspired with supernatural knowledge, and could, with help of his astrolabe, his twelve signs of the zodiac, and his almanac, discover all that ever had or ever would happen in the world. The story about the jeweler and the king's ruby was told her, accompanied by a thousand wonderful circumstances which had never occured. The lady, quite satisfied of skill, went up to Ahmed and mentioned her loss, saying, 'A man of your knowledge and penetration will easily discover my jewels; find them and I will give you fifty pieces of gold.

The poor cobbler was quite confounded, and looked down, thinking only how to escape without a public exposure of his ignorance. The lady, in passing through the crowd, had torn the lower part of her veil. Ahmed's downcast eyes noticed this, and, wishing to inform her of it in a delicate manner, before it was observed by others, he whispered to her, 'Lady, look down at the rent.' The lady's head was full of her loss, and she was at that moment endeavoring to recollect how it could have occurred. Ahmed's speech brought it at once to her mind, and she exclaimed in delighted surprise, 'Stay here a few moments, thou great astrologer. I will return immediately with the reward thou so well deservest.' Saying this, she left him, and soon returned, carrying in one hand the necklace and ear-rings, and in the other a purse with fifty pieces of gold. 'There is gold for thee,' she said, 'thou wonderful man to whom all the secrets of nature are revealed. I had quite forgotten where I laid the jewels, and without thee should never have found them. But thou desiredst me to look at the rent below. I instantly recollected the rent near the bottom of the wall in the bath room, where before undressing, I had hid them. I can now go home in peace and comfort; and it is all owing to thee, thou wisest of men.'

After these words, she walked away, and Ahmed returned to his home, thankful to Providence for his preservation, and fully resolved never again to tempt it. His handsome wife, however, could not rival the chief astrologer's lady in her appearance at the Hemmam; so she renewed her entreaties and threats to make her fond husband continue his career as an astrologer.

About this time, it happened that the king's treasury was robbed of forty chests of gold and jewels, forming the greater part of the wealth of the kingdom. The high-treasurer and other officers of state used all diligence to find the thieves but in vain. The king sent for his astrologer, and declared, that if the robbers were not detected by a stated time, he, as well as the principal ministers, should be put to death. Only one day of the short period remained. All their search had proved fruitless, and the chief astrologer, who had made his calculations and exhausted his art to no purpose, had resigned himself to his fate, when one of his friends advised him to send for the wonderful cobbler, who had become so famous for his extraordinary discoveries. Two slaves were immediately despatched for Ahmed, whom they commanded to go with them to their master. 'You see the effects of your ambition,' said the poor cobbler to his wife, 'I am going to my death. The king's astrologer has heard of my presumption, and is determined to have me executed as an imposter.'

On entering the palace of the chief astrologer, he was surprised to see that dignified person come forward to receive him, and lead him to the seat of honor, and not less so to hear himself thus addressed—'The ways of heaven, most learned and excellent Ahmed, are unsearchable. The high are often cast down, and the low are lifted up.—The whole world depends upon fate and fortune. It is my turn to be depressed by fate, it is thine to be exhalted by fortune.'

His speech was here interrupted by a messenger from the king, who, having heard of the cobbler's fame, desired his attendance. Poor Ahmed now concluded that it was all over with him, and followed the king's messenger, praying to God that he would deliver him from his peril.—When he came into the king's presence, he bent his body to the ground, and wished his majesty long life and prosperity.

'Tell me, Ahmed,' said the king, 'who has stolen my treasure.'

'It was not one man,' answered Ahmed, after some consideration; 'there were forty thieves concerned in the robbery.'

'Very well,' said the king, 'but who were they; and what have they done with my gold and jewels?'

'These questions,' said Ahmed, 'I cannot answer, but I hope to satisfy your majesty, if you will grant me forty days to make my calculations.'

'I grant you forty days,' said the king, 'but when they are past, if my treasure is not found, your life shall pay the forfeit.'

Ahmed returned to his home well pleased;—for he resolved to take advantage of the time allowed him, to fly from the city where his fame was likely to be his ruin.

'Well, Ahmed,' said his wife as he entered the house, 'what news at court?'

'No news at all,' said he, 'except that I am to be put to death at the end of forty days, unless I find forty chests of gold and jewels, which have been stolen from the royal treasury.'

'But you will discover the thieves.'

'How? By what means am I to find them?'

'By the same art which discovered the ruby and the lady's necklace.'

'The same art!' said Ahmed. 'Foolish woman! Thou knowest that I have no art, and that I have only pretended to it for pleasing thee. But I have had sufficient skill to gain forty days during which time we may easily escape to some other city; with the money I now possess, and the aid of my former occupation, we may still obtain an honest livelihood.'

'An honest livelihood!' repeated his lady with scorn. 'Will thy cobbling, thou mean, spiritless wretch! ever enable me to go to the Hemmam like the wife of the chief astrologer? Hear me, Ahmed: think only of discovering the king's treasure. Thou hast just as good a chance of doing so as thou hadst of finding the ruby, and the ear-rings and necklace. At all events, I am determined thou shalt not escape; and should thou attempt to run away, I will inform the king's officers, and have thee taken up, and put to death, even before the forty days have expired. Thou knowest me too well, Ahmed, to doubt my keeping my word. So take courage, and endeavor to make thy fortune, and place me in that rank of life which my beauty entitles me.'

The poor cobbler was dismayed at this speech; but knowing there was no hope of changing his wife's resolution, he resigned himself to his fate. 'Well,' said he your will shall be obeyed. All I desire is to pass the few remaining days as comfortable as I can. You know I am no scholar; and have little skill in reckoning; so there are forty dates; give me one of them every night after I have said my prayers, that I may put them in a jar, and by counting them, may always see how many of the few remaining I have to live are gone.'

The lady, pleased at carrying her point, took the dates, and promised to be punctual in doing what her husband desired.

Meanwhile, the thieves, who had stolen the king's treasure having been kept from leaving the city by fear of detection and pursuit, had received accurate informatian of every measure taken to discover them. One of them was among the crowd before the palace on the day the king sent for Ahmed; and hearing that the cobbler had immediately declared their exact number, he ran in fright to his comrades, and exclaimed,—'We are all found out! Ahmed, the new astrologer, has told the king that there are forty of us.'

'There needed no astrologer to tell that,' said the captain of the gang. 'This Ahmed, with all his simple good nature, is a shrewd fellow. Forty chests having been stolen, he naturally guessed that there must be forty thieves; and he has made a good hit; that is all; still, it is prudent to watch him; for he certainly has made some strange discoveries. One of us must go to night, after dark, to terrace of this cobbler's house, and listen to his conversation with his handsome wife, for he is said to be very fond of her, and will, no doubt, tell her what success he has had in his endeavors to detect us.'

Every body approved of this scheme; and, soon after night-fall, one of the thieves repaired to the terrace. He arrived there just as the cobbler had finished his evening prayers, and his wife was giving him the first date. 'Ah!' said Ahmed, as he took it, 'there is one of the forty.'

The thief, hearing these words, hastened, in consternation, to the gang, and told them that the moment he had took his post, he had been perceived by the supernatural knowledge of Ahmed, who immediately told his wife that one of them was there. The spy's tale was not believed by his hardened companions; something was imputed to his fears; he might have been mistaken; in short, it was determined to send two men the next night at the same hour. They reached the house just as Ahmed, having finished his prayers, had received the second date, and heard him exclaim, 'My dear wife, to-night there are two of them.'

The astonished thieves fled, and told their still incredulous comrades what they had heard.—Three men were consequently sent the next night, four the fourth, and so on. Being afraid of venturing during the day, they always came as evening closed in, and just as Ahmed was receiving his date: hence they all in turn heard him say that which convinced them he was aware of their presence. On the last night, they all went; and Ahmed exclaimed aloud, 'The number is complete. To-night, the whole forty are here.'

All doubts were now removed. It was impossible that Ahmed should have discovered them by any natural means. How could he ascertain their exact number? He must have learned it by his skill in astrology. Even the captain now yielded, in spite of his incredulity, and declared that it was hopeless to elude a man thus gifted; he therefore advised that they should make a friend of the cobbler, by confessing every thing to him, and bribing him to secrecy by a share of the booty.

His advice was approved of; and an hour before dawn, they knocked at Ahmed's door. The poor man jumped out of bed, and, supposing the soldiers were come to lead him to execution, cried out, 'Have patience. I know what you are come for. It is a very unjust and wicked deed.'

'Most wonderful man,' said the captain, as the door was opened, 'we are convinced that thou knowest why we are come; nor do we mean to justify the action of which thou speakest. Here are two thousand pieces of gold, which we will give to thee, provided thou wilt swear to say nothing about the matter.'

'Say nothing about it,' said Ahmed. 'Do you think it possible I can suffer such gross wrong and injustice without complaining and making it known to all the world?'

'Have mercy upon us!' exclaimed the thieves falling upon their knees, 'only spare our lives, and we will restore the royal treasure.'

The cobbler started, and rubbed his eyes, to see if he were asleep or awake; and being satisfied that he was awake, and that the men before him were really the thieves, he resumed a solemn tone and said, 'Guilty men, ye are persuaded that you cannot escape from my penetration, which reaches unto the sun and moon, and knows the position of every star in the heavens. Your timely repentance has saved you. But ye must immediately restore all that ye have stolen. Go straightway, and carry the forty chests exactly as ye found them, and bury them a foot deep under the southern wall of the old Hemmam, beyond the king's palace. If ye do this punctually, your lives are spared; but if ye fail in the slightest degree, destruction shall fall upon you and your families.'

The thieves promised obedience to his commands, and departed. Ahmed then fell on his knees, and returned thanks to God for this signal mark of his favor. About two hours after the royal guards came, and desired Ahmed to follow them. He said he would attend them as soon as he had taken leave of his wife, to whom he determined not to impart what had occurred until he saw the result. He bade her farewell very affectionately. She supported herself with great fortitude on this trying occasion, exhorting her husband to be of good cheer, and said a few words about the goodness of Providence. But the fact was, Sittara fancied that if God took the worthy cobbler to himself, her beauty might attract some rich lover, who would enable her to go to the Hemmam with as much splendor as the astrologer's lady, whose image, adorned with jewels and fine clothes, and surrounded by slaves, still haunted her imagination.

The decrees of heaven are just: a reward suited to their merits awaited Ahmed and his wife. The good man stood with a cheerful countenance before the king, who was impatient for his arrival, and said, 'Ahmed, thy looks are promising: hast thou discovered my treasure?'

'Does your majesty require the thieves or the treasure?' The stars will grant one or the other,' looking at his tablet of astrological calculations. 'Your majesty must make your choice. I can deliver up either, but not both.'

'I should be sorry not to punish the thieves,' answered the king; 'but, if it must be so, I choose the treasure.'

'And you give the thieves a full and free pardon?'

'I do, provided I find my treasure untouched.'

'Then,' said Ahmed, 'if your majesty will follow me, the treasure shall be restored to you.'

The king and all his nobles followed the cobbler to the ruins of the old Hemman. There, casting his eyes toward heaven, Ahmed muttered some sounds, which were supposed, by the spectators, to be magical conjurations, but which were, in reality, the prayers and thanksgivings of sincere and pious heart to God, for his wonderful deliverance.—When his prayer was finished, he pointed to the southern wall, and requested that his majesty would order his attendants to dig there. The work was hardly begun, when the whole forty chests were found in the same state as when stolen, with the treasurer's seal upon them still unbroken.

The king's joy knew no bounds: he embraced Ahmed, and immediately appointed him his chief astrologer, assigned to him an apartment in the palace, and declared he should marry—it is very common in the East for the daughters of monarchs to be married to men eminent for their piety or learning however low their origin,)—his only daughter, as it was his duty to promote the man whom God had so singularly favored; and had made instrumental in restoring the treasures of the kingdom. The young princess, who was more beautiful then the moon, was not dissatisfied with her father's choice, for her mind was stored with religion and virtue, and she had learned to value beyond all earthly qualities that piety and learning which she believed Ahmed to possess. The royal will was carried into execution as soon as formed. The wheels of fortune had taken a complete turn: The morning had found Ahmed in a wretched hovel, rising from a sorry bed, in the expectation of losing his life: and in the evening, he was lord of a rich palace, and married to the only daughter of a powerful king.

But this change did not alter his character. As he had been meek and humble in adversity, he was modest and gentle in prosperity. Conscious of his own ignorance, he continued to ascribe his good fortune solely to the favor of Providence. He become daily more attached to the beautiful and virtuous princess whom he had married; and he could not help contrasting her character with that of his former wife, whom he had ceased to love, and whose unreasonable and unfeeling vanity he was now fully sensible.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

BACKING OUT. Once on a time, in a certain place, not a great distance from "somewhere," there resided a clever old negro who, though pious as he whose unexampled piety astonishment all around, was, nevertheless, subject to the infirmities of poor human nature as well as white folks. This honest personage, like many "white folks," was sorely afflicted, so much that he was often heard to express his desire to depart hence, in the following words;

"O Lawd, Lawd, come an' take poor Cesa."

This coming to the ears of some rougeish fellows, they determined to test Cæsar's sincerity, and ascertain if he was, indeed, ready. Accordingly, one evening, they repaired to his hut; and one of them ascended the house-top, just as Cæsar was uttering his usual prayer; and, as he concluded, exclaimed in a hoarse voice, at the chimney-top, "Cæsar! Caesar!—I come for thee!" At this unexpected answer to his request, the poor man was sadly frightened; and, so soon as he could recover himself, he replied with much earnestness, as follows:

"O—dea'—dea',—massa Lawd.—Cesa' no be at home—Cesa' no lib heh!—no lib heh!"

In every department of life, and among all classes how many Cæsars do we see? How many of all those who profess to desire things, do we find acting up to their profession when an opportunity is fairly offered them of doing? Alas! but few.

GUNPOWDER, THE DESTROYER OF THE MILITARY POWER OF THE NOBILITY.—It would have been in vain that the influence of religion withered the hands of slavery, and the extension of knowledge enlarged the capacity of freemen, had no change occurred in the *arms* by which the different classes of society combat each other. While the aristocracy of the country were permanently trained to combats, and the robber chivalry were incessantly occupied in devastation, the peaceable inhabitants of cities, the rude laborers of the fields, were enabled to resis their attacks. —With the exception of the shepherds of the Alps, whose hardy habits early gave their infantry the firmness and discipline of veteran soldiers, the tumultuary lives of people were every where crushed by the steelclad hand, of the feudal nobility. The insurrections, of the Commons in France, of the peasants, in the time of R ichard II. in England of the citizens of Ghent and Liege, in Flanders and of the serfs of Germany, were all suppressed by nhe superior arms and steadier discepline of the rural chivalry. But with the discovery of Gunpowder, this decisive supremacy was destroyed; the feudal array, invincible to the spears or halberds of the peasantry, yielded to the terrille, power of artillery; defensive armor was abandoned, from a sense of its insufficihncy against these terrible assailants; and the weight of the aristocracy was destroyed, by the experienced inabillity of its forces to combat the discipline which lobortous industry could bring into the field. The wealth o' Flanders in vain contended with the lances of France, and the field of Resebecque; but the armies of Charles V. were baffled by the artillery of the United Provinces.

—The barons of Richard easily dispearsed the rabble who followed the standard of Wat Tyler, but the fire of the English yeomanry overcame the squadrons of the Norman nobillty at Marslevellers; like the hand of death, they postrate equally the ranks of the poor, and the array of princes Wealth soon become essential to the prosecution of war, from the costly implements that were brought into the field; industry indispensable to sucess from the rapid consumption of the instruments of drstruction, which attended the continuance of the contest. By this momentous change, new elements were brought into action, which completely altered the relitive situation of the contending parties; Industry ceased to be defenceless, because it could purchase the means of protection; violence lost its ascendancy, because it withered the sinews by which it was maintained.—*Allison.*

SLAVARY AT THE SOUTH It is a mistaken notion to suppose that the Southern master, or slave-holder, has no sympathies for his bondman. If the negro has a true friend upon earth, it is a kind master. Looking up, as negroes do, to their masters, priding themselves upon the livery they wear, and manifesting as they often do the most affectionate interests in their master's affairs, it is notorious that masters in return almost invariably cherish for their slaves a sort of paternal feeling—that they may regard and watch over their negroes not merely as slaves, held for convenience and profit, but as human beings, having souls to be saved, and for whose treatment and teaching here below, we shall have to render an account to that Divine Master over us all, who will recognize no slaves wither we are all hastening.

That slavery is an evil, is felt to be such, by the Southern slave-holder; for except in climates where African slave labor alone can be used, I will undertake to say that the employment of free white labor is much more profitable. In my own case, I am satisfied that I should save money by it, were I to liberate all my negroes unconditionally, and employ white servants for the future. See what a contrast the fields and improvements of a free State present to those of a slave State. Does a Southern family, with its thousands acres and hudred slaves, ever add to its capital; Seldom, if ever. Trace this family into the second and third generation, and what will you see? The old mansion hall are more than likely tenanted by the overseers of the former proprietors; and the sons who were raised with such high expectations, if they received any inheritance from their fathers, have squandered it, and are now in poverty and in want. This, this is the vice of domestic slavery. Children from being used to slaves, regard labor as degrading, and grow up in Idleness. Idleness begets dissipation, and dissipation ruin."

We are glad that the attention of our Southern brethren is turned to this subject There a few of them who will argue, with Mr. MacDuffie, that slavery is not an evil. If the abolition of slavery is effected in this country, it most be done with the consent and co-operation of the slave-holding States, and this consent and co-operation we feel assured will not be long withheld. Let the subject be freely discussed —let intelligent and good men at the South examine it in all its bearings, and they must and will, in spite of the prejudices of birth and education, come to the same conclusion with Mr Semmes—adopt the principles which were cherished by a PATRICK HENRY, a JEFFERSON, and a WASHINGTON, and devise some wise and humane measores for the extinction of slavery, which is now a foul blot on our escutcheon.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

SEGACITY AND AFFECTION IN A HORSE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Globe, in London, on Samuel Fatewell, aged forty eight, says a London paper.

Ann Eretwell, wife of the deceased, stated, that about the middle of last Febauary, deceased who was cramad to a Mr. Smithers, at Well St., on going to the hay loft up a ladder, on gaining the last step overbalanced himself, and fell to the ground on his head, in which state he remained for two hours in a insensible condition. During the time he was lying there, several persons who had missed him called to him, but received no answer.

Near where the deceased lay was an old horse that was much attached to the deceased, locked in a stable; and he, hearing the deceased moaning for such a length of time, contrived by kicking with his hind legs, to burst the door open, and going to the deceased, caressed him in the most affectionate manner, and caught hold in his mouth of a mackintosh which deceased had on, and dragged him to the manger. The deceased was then enabled to lay hold of his mane owing to his putting his head down, and by this means he got up and crawled home —where he soon after expired.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 2, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

MR. CLAY—HIS SENTIMENTS.

About four weeks ago the Portland American charged Mr. Clay with having used the following language in 1819:—

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have "*black slaves,*" they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our fire-wood and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."

As near as we can judge from all the evidence that has been presented, both in the American, and other papers, this *precise language* cannot be attributed to Mr. Clay. That Mr. Clay did state something of similar import cannot be doubted, the Whig papers to the contrary notwithstanding. The evidence of this fact is shown first by a paragraph in the Speech of Mr. Taylor on the Missouri question in 1819, and secondly by a note appended to a Speech of Mr. Rich of Vermont, on the same question. Mr. Taylor thus alludes to the sentiments of Mr. Clay:—

"With what abhorrence did he (Mr. Clay,) speak of the performance by our wives and daughters of those domestic offices which he was pleased to call *servile!* What comparison did he make between the '*black slaves*' of Kentucky and the '*white slaves*' of the North; and how instantly did he strike a balance in favor of the former!"

Unless Mr. Clay had used language similar to what the American charges him, it seems very improbable that a member of the House, and a contemporary, would have thus alluded to it.

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, in a note published in the National Intelligencer in relation to the Missouri question, thus speaks:—

"When this subject was under consideration at the last Session, the Hon. Speaker (Clay) remarked to the following effect." Then follows the first quotation in this article, viz: "If gentlemen," &c.

From this evidence no one can doubt that Mr. Clay thought it exceedingly disreputable for southern gentlemen's wives and daughters to be engaged in culinary affairs, however anxious the Whigs may be to escape such a conclusion. Although the American may be wrong, so far as the evidence has been presented, in attributing the precise language in the above quotation to Mr. Clay, we are candidly disposed to believe that he must have used language to that effect.

The Kennebec Journal says that Mr. C. could not have used such language—that it does not sound like him, and that it is contrary to his disposition. We think it sounds just like him. It is spoken with his accustomed directness, simplicity and energy. It is Clay, out and out. We wonder if the Whig papers papers would deny what Mr. C. said to Mr. Speaker Polk several years ago in the hearing of several members. Mr. Polk gave a casting vote on an important question against the views of Mr. C., when the latter gentleman observed, "Go home, G—d d——n you, where you belong." If this remark is characteristic of Mr. Clay, and is not denied by his supporters, it will not require a great streach of credulity to admit to their full extent the charges of the American. We regret that a man of such talents as Mr. C. should be guilty of such weakness; but after all, we should not, were we his most firm admirer, feel disposed to blot out his characteristics, or stifle the natural impetuosity of his character.

The Resolution, in the Senate of the U. S. requiring the U. S. to give notice to Great Britain for the termination of the Treaty allowing the joint occupation of the Oregon, was refused a passage, yeas 18, nays 28. Thus the U. S. are required under a Treaty negotiated by Adams and Clay to continue with England its joint occupancy of a territory clearly belonging to this Government.

☞Will Mr. Willie have the kindness to direct the "Liberty Standard" to the "Democrat, Paris, Maine." The exchanges intended for us are done up in a package with others, and go to N. Paris, Sumner, and other places "all over the lot," before reaching us; and when they do come at last, four or five at a time all open in the Mail.

Speaking of Tyler's part in "the outrageous" Treaty for the annexation of Texas, a correspondent of the Boston Atlas remarks,—

"But the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to make a Treaty; and it is with great pleasure I *assure* you that the present Whig Senate of the U. S. will not advise or consent to a Treaty which shall constitute Texas a part of this Union."

The basis of modern Democracy is pay.—Bangor Whig.

Yes, of Whig Democracy, and the proof is found in our own city.—Bangor Democrat.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The National Intelligencer, (Whig,) in announcing Mr. Calhoun's nomination to the office of Secretary of State, thus speaks of him:—

"This is an appointment upon which we can conscientiously congratulate the country. However we may have differed from this distinguished citizen on important questions of domestic policy, we are happy in the belief that, in the station to which he has been called, under circumstances well calculated to flatter an honest pride in him, he will do honor to himself and to his country."

The New York Evening Post, one of the ablest papers in the country, says:

"Mr. Calhoun's talents and character will add to the dignity and strength of any administration in which he takes a part. The nomination, it is said, has not been sought in the most indirect manner, even by any of his friends at Washington. It will be of course, require a strong motive to draw Mr Calhoun from the retirement to to which he betook himself when he left the Senate. We thought at the time, that no public station, short of the Presidency of the United States, could tempt him to leave it, but perhaps we were mistaken.

"In regard to the Oregon question, Mr. Calhoun is known to entertain opinions semewhat different from those which are so warmly espoused at the West. Upon another, and still more exciting question, the annexation of Texas to this republic, he is understood to favor that side which is unpopular at the North. We cannot believe however, that Mr. Calhoun, whatever may be his oppinion in regard to the immediate occupation of Oregon by our Government, will be disposed to yield any part of our title to the domain on the coast of the Pacific. Nor should we anticipate from him any rash step in regard to the annexation of Texas, which is not a matter for the cabinet to settle, nor a project to be arranged by negotiations.

TEXAS.—The question of annexation was brought before the House of Representatives on the 15th of Feb. by Mr. Winthrop of Mass. who presented the following Resolutions, and thereupon moved a suspension of the rules:—

Resolved, That no proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States ought to be made, or assented to, by this Government.

Resolved, That the House will resolve itself into a Committe of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of the above resolution, on Wednesday the 20th inst., and that said resolution be made the special order of the day until disposed of.

The Resolutions were read from the Clerk's desk, and the House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 40, nays 122. Severance and Morse voted in favor of suspension, Dunlap, Herrick and Hamlin against. So it seems the House are in favor of annexation, or at least opposed to the agitation of the question in that body.

MILLER'S DOCTRINES.

In December, 1843, Miller wrote a letter having in it the following paragraph. Of course, Millerism is down; for it has expired by the law of limitation.—Mr. Himes says that, as to the time when the world will come to an end he has nothing to direct him, since the end of the Jewish year. He exhorts "all to be ready," and look for the event every hour; so "that when our Master does come we may open to him immediately." When we read the following extract last year, we supposed that the 21st ult., if it ever arrived, would sound the last expiring note of Millerism and put a period to the delusion. But instead of this reasonable expectation being realized, we are exhorted to pray for the event to come, and be ready for it and expect it every hour. Such indefinite suspense would wear out the patience of the greatest saint in Christendom. Job himself would have become impatient, under such repeated delays, and pronounced the inspiration of our prophets the wild conception of unbridled fancy. But to Miller's views, Dec. 7, 1843. They were as follows:—

My principles, in brief, are that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth, cleanse, purify, and take posession of the same, with all his saints, some time between March 21 1843, and March 21, 1844. I have never for the space of 23 years had any other time preached or published by me; I have never fixed on any month, day or hour between that time; I have never found any mistake in reckoning, summing up, or Miscalculation; I have made no provision for any other time; I am perfectly satisfied that the Bible is true, and is the word of God, and I am confident I rely wholly on that blessed book for my faith in this matter. I am not a prophet; I am not sent to prophecy, but to read, believe and publish what God has inspired the ancient prophets to administer unto us, in the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments. These have been, and now are my principles, and I hope I shall never be ashamed of them.

Temperance Lecture by Mr. Johnson.—This gentleman delivered a Temperance Lecture at this place on Sabbath evening, which was a full treat to the friends of the cause. The narrative he gave of his own and his father's sufferings, produced by Alcohol in its various forms, was well calculated to awake the deepest sympathies of all present in favor of the unfortunate inebriate and his family. Mr. Johnson, though bold and independent, is kind and conciliatory towards those who may differ from him. He is a most uncompromising enemy to alcohol in all its forms, and to its effects direct and indirect. He lectures at S. Paris Tuesday evening—at Buckfield Village, Wednesday evening, and in this place again on Thursday evening.

Mr. Dunlap, an excellent singer, is in company with Mr. Johnson, and at each lecture will sing several Washingtonian songs. We can assure those who may go to these lectures that they will be well paid for their trouble whether they are temperance men or otherwise.—COMM.

A Whig paper called "The Rifle" has recently been started at Indianopolis, Indiana. We suppose the publishers intend to shoot the Coons of that State after they are skinned.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We did not receive the last Tri-Weekly Age in season to publish the final proceedings of the Legislature in our last number. What follows closes up the 80 days session of 1844.

In Senate, Thursday, March 21.—Resolves in relation to the right of Petition were indefinitely postponed. Yeas 16, nays 2. Refused to appoint conferees on the Resolves in relation to Greenleaf's Map of Maine; consequently the Map will not be purchased. Friday agreed upon as the day of adjournment. Bill establishing the salary of County Commissioners indefinitely postponed. Militia Bill was taken up. Mr. Strickland moved to amend by adding as follows, "All officers now in commission, and all persons who shall be in commission, by virtue of any election before the approval of this Act by the Governor, in the Militia of this State, shall be entitled to an honorable discharge." This *amendment* was *adopted*, 11 to 5. The Bill then passed to be engrossed, 15 to 6. Notice was given to the House that the Senate will meet that body in Convention at 12 o'clock M. to choose a Valuation Committee.

Afternoon.—Town Court Bill came up. Mr. French moved to amend in such a way as to refer the Bill to the people to be voted on at the annual State election in September, and to go into operation in those counties which shall give a majority of votes in its favor; also that the Secretary of State require the Bill to be published in all the papers in the State three months prior to the election. The Bill thus amended passed to be engrossed.

The Bill additional to Chap. 36 of the Revised Statutes, causing buildings in which ardent spirits are sold to be subject to fines and penalties, though not owned by the retailer, was refused a passage.

Resolves in relation to the reception of the Distribution money were taken up. Mr. Holmes moved to amend by striking out the protest against distribution; rejected, nays 14, yeas 10. Before the question was taken on its passage to be engrossed, the Senate adj.

Evening Session.—Passed to be enacted, Bill to secure to married women their rights in property. Bill relating to divorces. Bill in relation to Anatomy and Physiology. Bill additional to Chap. 36 Revised Statutes refused a passage, 12 to 11. The Resolve in relation to the Distribution money was again taken up, and laid on the table. Resolves in relation to the annexation of Texas indefinitely postponed, yeas 14, nays 6.—Adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

House.—Bill establishing the salaries of County Commissioners, refused a passage in the Senate, was taken up, the House insisting upon its former vote, passing the Bill to be engrossed and appointing conferees. Report of the committee on Job Printing taken up, but was laid on the table.

The delegations of the different Couties appointed the following gentlemen as Committee men on the State Valuation.

York, Samuel Mildram; Cumberland, David Dunn; Lincoln Ebenezer Otis; Waldo, John C. Knowlton; Oxford, Jonathan Swift; Penobscot, Isaac Bicknell; Piscataquis, Mordecia Mitchell; Aroostook, Joel Wellington; Franklin, Orrin Dagget; Somerset, Harris Garcelon; Washington, Solomon Thayer; Hancock, Charles Jarvis; Kennebeck, Mason Damon.

Mr Mower declined, as he was not selected by the delegation, and recommended Mr Damon, who declined. Mr Damon subsequently reported Mr Baker. Mr Perkins asked on what authority. It was stated that he was selected by those who were willing to act.

Mr Baker of Hallowell, said the House was well aware that he had opposed a new valuation at every step, as unnecessary and uncall for; but as the Legislature had determined to appoint a committee, his own opinion had been contrary to the course adopted by a part of the delegation that duty to our constituents required the delegation to make a nomination. But without a nomination from the delegation of his county, he felt unwilling to serve on the Committee.

Mr Damon of Gardiner, was then nominated and accepted.

Daniel Pain, representative elect from Durham and Pownal, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr Linscott of Jay,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing a Convention this day at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Valuation Committee to set in the recess.

Mr Jarvis called up the resolve in favor of the British Colonial Trade. Mr Barnes moved to strike out the clause which asks a reduction of duties on articles which enter into the construction of vessels.

Mr Jarvis opposed this amendment, and advocated the resolve at length. Mr Barnes replied in support of his amendment so as to strike out all which related to the tariff either for or against. Mr Jarvis opposed it. An admendment agreed to 40 to 47. Mr Blaney moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which motion prevailed, 65 to 19.

Bill to tax toll bridges as real estate in the towns in which they are located, came up on its passage to be engrossed. After some discussion by Messrs. Remic of Lebanon, Mildram, Chadwick, Barnes, Dunnell, Eliot and Perkins, Mr Eliot moved its reference to the next Legislature, which prevailed, 67 to 34.

At 12 o'clock the two Houses went into Convention for the choice of a Valuation Committee to sit in the recess, and the balloting resulted as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	125
Necessary to a choice,	63
Samuel Mildram, (York)	110
David Dunn, (Cumberland)	109
Ebenezer Otis (Lincoln)	106
John C. Knowlton, (Waldo)	120
Jonathan Swift, (Oxford)	110
Isaac Bicknell, (Penobscot)	110
Mordecai Mitchell, (Piscataquis)	107
Joel Wellington, (Aroostook)	110
Orrin Dagget, (Franklin)	113
Harris Garcelon, (Somerset)	108
Solomon Thayer, (Washington)	109
Charles Jarvis, Hancock)	93
Mason Damon, (Kennebec)	105
Scattering not enumerated.	

The above named gentleman were declared duly elected as members of the Valuation Committee.—The Convention then separated.

Adjourned.

Afternoon.—Town Court Bill came back from the Senate amended. Mr. Perkins moved that the House adhere to its former vote, passing the Bill to be engrossed. Mr. Woodman moved that the Bill lie on the table till the 4th of July. This motion taking precedence, was put, and decided in the negative, yeas 25, nays 87. Mr. Perkins' motion was then put and lost, 48 in favor and 54 against. The question then came up on the adoption of Senate amendments.

The first amendment was, to strike out that part of the Bill which authorizes the towns to recommend candidates for appointment as Judges under the provisions of the Bill. The House concurred in this amendment 58 to 21.

The second amendment was, to take a popular vote upon the Bill, and make it applicable only in those Counties which approved it. This amendment was concurred in, yeas 77, nays 25. The whole delegation from this County voted for this amendment with one exception.

The third amendment, requiring the Bill to be published in all the newspapers in the State three months previous to the September election, was rejected by a vote of 55 to 36. The Bill then passed to be engrossed by a vote of 57 for to 33 against it.

At the evening session the House accepted the report of the Committee on Job Printing. Thus it seems that in spite of surreptitious bids and the great efforts to defeat the former report of the Committee, Smith & Weston have received the contract to do the Job Printing. This is righteous retribution.

In Senate, Friday, March 22.—Passed to be enacted, Town Court Bill, Militia Bill and various other Bills.

Message was received from the Governor by the Secretary of State transmitting titles of Acts and Resolves passed at this session, and that he has no farther communication to make.

Mr. Swan then rose and addressed the Chair as follows:—

Mr. President, having completed the public business of the session, we are about to return to our respective familes and constituencies. May we find them in health, and receive their cordial welcome and approbation.

We are assembled in all human probability for the last time that we shall all be allowed to meet here on earth. The thought is sad, but attended with the the lively recollection of the pleasant intercourse, the general tone of good feeling and kindness, which have so universally prevailed at this board throughout the session; and with the hope that these scene becomes one of great interests, calling into action the best feelings of our nature, and producing a state of mind rather to be cherished than rejected.

We are greatly indebted to Him who is the Disposer of all Good, for the blessings of general health, and our exemption from these strong and violent excitement which not unfrequently attend Legislative proceedings, and which lead men to acts which their own more calm and sober thoughts do not sanction or approve: of these blessings we should not be unmindful, and especially so, as they afford us renewed confidence in the permanency of our peculiar government and institutions.

From causes, not within the control of this State, the session of this Legislature has been protracted to an extent beyond their wishes and the unaminty with which this body has proposed an amendment to the constitution, having direct reference to this subject, will show to our constituents, our desire at least, to remedy the evil of long sessions.

With regard to the most prominent acts of our legislation, there has been a strong desire on the part of the Senate to ingraft such features into the laws as they believed most conductive to the prosperity and welfare of the State; and although doubts have been conscientiously entertained by some Senators in reference to the policy of some of our acts, yet it is believed, that a policy so deliberately adopted cannot fail to secure the approbation of the people, and the best interests of the State.

As the organ of a small minority of the Senate, I am happy to acknowledge the courteous manner in which we have been treated on all occasions by this board, and the whole Senate I am sure, will concur with me in the opinion, that for the general harmony and kind feeling which has prevailed on all sides at the board, we owe much to the manner in which our whole investigations and deliberations have been instituted and conducted. Therefore, sir with your leave, I will submit to the Secretary, for the consideration of the Senate, a Resolution, which I hold in my hand, more distinctly expressive upon this point, and which I have no doubt will receive the unanimous vote of the Senate.

Mr Swan then sent to the Secretary's seat the following Resolve:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. John W. Dana, for the

faithful, impartial, courteous and acceptable manner in which he has discharged the important duties of President of the Senate during its present session with our best wishes for his future health and prosperity.

The resolve was read by the Secretary and passed by a unanimous vote—the Senators rising in their places.

The President replied as follows:

For this expression of personal regard, and of approbation of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the Chair—from my heart I thank you; and shall ever regard it as one of the most cherished records on the page of my life's history.

The source too, from which the expression emanates, renders is doubly gratfying. Knowing its author to be ever honorable, frunk, sincere—that *always* the word he utters and the sen- thought are one, I cannot receive it ... here unmeaning ceremony.

In assuming the Chair, I had but little confidence in my experience and ability to discharge its duties; my reliance was upon you, for an intelligent and kind support, in the dificulties that might attend me in this new and untried position. Such support, I have invariably received from *you all*, without distinction of party, and without an individual exception. If on any occasion I have failed to reciprocate your uniform courtesy and urbanity, I pray your pardon me; and believe that such failure was inadvertent, not the promptings of my heart.

Allow me to congratulate you that within *this* chamber, during *this* session, party strife and wrangling and bitterness, have not found admittance. May we during life, cultivate the same feelings of tolerance and charity toward those who differ with us, which has here exhibited—ever claiming, and ever yielding to others what we claim, the right of feeling thinking and acting according to the dictates of our own conscience.

Senators, we are about to separate—probably, never *all* to meet again on earth. May our lives be such that we may be allowed to reassemble, in that realm, where, human imperfections will have ceased to require human legislation; under that Great Lawgiver, whose code is but one law, and that, of perfect universal love.

Please accept my best wishes for your safe return to your families and friends, and for a long life of usefulness and happiness.

Complimentary Resolves were then passed in favor of the Chaplain and Secretary of the Senate. Adjourned, sine die.

House.—Met and passed various Bills and Resolves. The Governor transmitted to the House through the Secretary of State the titles of Acts and Resolves that had been passed during the present session, saying he had no further communications to make. The Governor has approved 111 Acts and 92 Resolves.

The closing proceedings of the House are as follows:—

Mr. Pain of Bangor, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. David Dunn, for the impartiality, courtesy and prompt decision, with which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of the House during the present session of the Legislature.

Mr Paine, in presenting this resolve, said—As we are about to part, it gives me much pleasure to express, as a member of the House, my own high appreciation of the faithful and satisfactory manner in which the difficult and often perplexing duties of the Chair have been discharged; especially as I am confident that the Resolve which I now offer, must secure the unanimous assent of the House.

The Resolve then passed unanimously.

Mr Dunn, the Speaker, responded as follows.

Gentleman:—The vote just taken has placed me under renewed obligations to you for your kindness. I feel to reciprocate in sentiment, and return you my gratitude for your courtsey and ready obedience to me as ...peaker of this House.

Allow me, gentleman, to express to you my best wishes for ...r ... and happiness.

I hope you may have a pleasent journey to your homes, and that you may meet with a cordial reception by your families friends and constituents.

Mr Morrison of Livermore, presented the following, which unanimously passed:

Ordered, That the thanks of this House be presented to Wm. T. Johnson, Clerk of this House for the faithful and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr Baker of Hallowell, the House then adjourned *without day*.

THE OREGON.

A late English paper, received by the Siddons, holds the following language in relation to the Oregon Territory and ourselves:

They have no right to form settlements in the Oregon Territory without the consent of England, the elder partner; and most unquestionably they have no right to establish any form of government or code of laws in that country.

Nor will she be permitted. When Lord Ashburton was deputed by Sir Robert Peel's Government to make overtures for the settlement of the Northeastern boundary vexation, in which he succeeded so successfully and amicably, he received express instructions to maintain a dignified silence with respect to the Oregon question. This was all very well then: but we are much deceived if this silence can be observed much longer. The Americans, ever alive to their own interests, are looking forward to the trade of the Pacific by the proposed railroad over the Isthmus of Panama, and it is natural that they should desire to possess the best, if not the only, harbors of refuge on the western side of their continent, near to their own States.

The Columbia river supplies this desideratum; and if we do not take care she will be in possession, by means of her troops of squatters, and legions of emigrants, of the most favorable and advantageous spots on that noble stream.

But why should her Majesty's Government not be equally alive to the interests of her subjects? Our trade with China and the East is of far more importance to ourselves and the world at large, than any that the American Republic are likely to engage in for the next fifty years, and it is constantly and rapidly increasing.—Who, knows, if the central communications were opened, what would be the amount of traffic, from sea to sea, over the American continent? The times we live in are times of gigantic effort, of marvellous discovery, of astonishing results.—We cannot now stand still. We must be constantly looking forward and anticipating our wants, thereby creating auxiliaries for future advances. The Oregon Territory question must, therefore, be settled forthwith. It will be much easier to effect this now, than two or three years hence.

The Bangor Democrat proposes to publish a new paper to commence as soon as arrangements can be made and continue until after the Presidential election. The price is but 25 cents. It will be about the size of the daily American, and filled with reading matter relating chiefly to the Presidential question.

Fire.—The house of Mr. Gooch of Kennebunk was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th ult. The house was connected with a granary, which was likewise consumed with a large quantity of grain. No insurance.

Parties in Portland.—At the approaching Charter election in Portland the offices will be contended for by three parties. The regular Democratic and Whig parties and the Temperance party. There will be no choice, probably, at the first trial for city officers.

☞We expect to send our readers the public Laws next week.

Coons—This quadruped is now the acknowledged emblem of the Whigs, and is the most fitting one that could have been chosen to represent them. What Coons are naturally, the be pid Coons, or Whig, are the principle. Both are destroyers—the first prey upon and destroy the property of the people, and the latter are trying to subvert their liberties.

> Immortal Coon! whose chains have sleep so long
> Nor known to fame except in ribald song:
> The time has come; a merit loving age,
> Awards thy proper place, on History's page!

American Sheep Husbandry.—According to recent calculation, there are at present 34,000,000 of sheep in the United States; exhibiting an increase of upwards of 1,000,000 during the last five years. These animals, at a moderate and rational computation, are worth at least $70,000,000. The annual amount of wool estimated at 90,000,000 lbs., worth about $40,000,000. Of the whole number of sheep in the United States, New York owns nearly one-fifth.

[Maine Cultivater.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

We took occasion, at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, to express the opinion that the gentleman elected to fill the Chair of the Senate, was admirably qualified to discharge the duties of that situation, honorably to himself and usefully to the public. The event has proved, that he has more than met the expectations of those, who knew him best and appreciated him most highly.

We did not design however, to speak of Mr. Dana merely as a presiding officer, dignified, able and upright as he has exhibited himself in that capacity; but rather, to give sone expression of the general esteem inspired by his services in the Legislature in all the positions which he has occupied in it. To talents of the highest order, improved by cultivation and by experience in public affairs he u sites a spotless integrity, the happiest moderarion of temper, and modesty of character, as genuine and unaffected, as it is honorable and attractive. It may safely be predicted, that higher honors yet await him, than those which he has already so fairly earned, and so worthily worn. Every addition to the number of those who respect and esteem him, and the widening circle gives unmistakable promise of a popularity, not more gratifying to him, than auspicious for the public interests, because certain never to be prostituted to any purpose not sanctioned by enlightened, prudant and patriotic views.—Age.

RETBENCHMENT—*In earnist.*

The action of the present Legislature upon the Militia system, will save the State anually, at least THIRTY THOUSAND EOLLARS

The federalist in the House, led off by Mr. Little, attempted to get up a dandy system of volunteers, to be paid and armed at the expense of the State, and which would have cost at least FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. annually, and all for the benefit of our cities und seport towns.—Age.

THE OREGON

The question of the Oregon has become now, *a party question.*

The Democracy go for American rights, and federalism goes *against* them.

Federlism sustains the Ashburtrn Treaty and wants to make another one still worse. *Every thing for Great Britain!* this is its motto.

The Demecracy are opposed to all this, now and hereafter. They will insist upon our whole territory, title and occupation both, and at all hazards.—Age.

Dr. Brisbane, of Charleston S. C., who sold his slaves (numbering twenty-seven) about six years ago, and removed to Cincinnati, recently returned to the former city, and bought them back, at an increase in their price of $6000, for the purpose of liborating them from slavery, and locating them on lands purchased for their use in Hamilton county, Ohio. Dr. Brisbane deserves great praise for his benevolence.

ARIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

O'CONNELL &c. FOUND GUILTY!

John O'Connell in Parliament!

We have received, through Child & Co's. and Winslow & Co's, Express, Europan papers to the 5th instant, by the Caledonia. They contain highly important news.

IRELAND.

The trials of Mr. O'Connell and others have been concluded, and each of the Traversers has been found guilty but the sentences have been deferred until next term. In the meantime Mr. O'Connell has made his way up to London and taken his place in the House of Commons.—The state of affairs in Ireland in somewhat changed since the verdict was given. There is less excitement.

The Repeal Association, however, continues to hold weekly meetings at the Conciliation Hall. At the meetings on the 19th ult. Tom Steele in the chair, Mr. W. S O'Brien, M. P. proposed a petition to Parliament, setting forth the facts connected with the late state trials for general adoption. The motion was carried unanimously, and it was ordered that copies should be sent every parish in Ireland for signature. Another measure adopted was the severance of all connection between the Association and the Abritration Courts, and a recommendation to settle among themselves the disputes and differances by arbitrators, to be in each case chosen by parties themselves without any reference whatsoever to the Repeal Association.

In the mean time Mr. O'Connell, has on behalf of his companions, protested against the verdict, and has intimated that so soon as sentence shall have been, passed, he will have the matter submitted the whole body of Judges in Ireland, and that, if their desision should be unfavorable, he will appeal to the House of Lords, before he will submit.

A Hint—A good Democrat, was asked, a day or two since, to buy a phamphlet, entitled, "Fifty Reasons why Henry Clay should be elected President." "I will not buy it," said our fri end, "because I can give *five hundred* good reasons why he *should not* be elected, without the trouble of reading it." The seller sloped.

Annexation of Texas.—It it stated that a letter dated Houston, Texas, Feb. 24, gives information, that Gen. Henderson was then on his way to Washington, as Minister Extraordinary, to arrange matters with the United States Government for the annexation of Texas.

A Preventive for the Small Pox.—The small pox rages in Frankfort, Kentucky, a resolution to protect the members of the Legislature from contagion was offered on the 29th. I was, that the doors should be shut by the keeper, and none premitted to enter but those having business.—After some constitutional objections, and a suggestion from Mr. Speed, that the members could protect themselves by putting a little tar on their noses; the resolution was adopted.

Extraordinary Travelling.—Messrs. Wilmer and Smith of Liverpool, acting as the correspondents of the London Morning Paperes ran an express on the 18th., by railway, with a report of the Irish State Trials, and travelled from Liverpool to Birmingham, 90 miles, in 2 hoursand 29 minutes.

From the Sandwich Islands.—By a late arrival from Honolulu, news is received of the dethronement of the Queen of the Society Islands by Admiral Thomas, and that France had taken formal possession of them. Several hundred soldiers and artisans were engaged in fortifying islands, and the English consul had struck his flag.

A Yankee Trick.—We find the following anecdote in the "Gossip with Readers and Correspondent," in the Kenickerbocker for Febuary:

"An old official Dutchman in the valley of the Mohawk, one day stopped a Yankee pedler journeying slowly through the valley on the Sabbath, and informed him that he must "put up," for the day; or "if it vash *neshessary* dat he should travel, he must pay de fine for de pas."—It *was* necessary, it seems; for he told the Yankee to write the pass and he would sign it; "*that* he would do, though he didn't much write nor read writin." The pass was written and signed with the Dutchman's heiroglyphics and the pedler went forth, "into the bowels of the land, without impediment." Some six months afterward, a brother Dutchman who kept a "store" farther down the Mohawk, in "settling" with the pious official brought in among accounts an order for twenty-five dollars worth of goods.

"How ish dat?" said the Sunday officer; "I never give no order; let me see him."

The order was produced; he put on his spectacles and examined it. "Yaas dat ish mine name, sartain—yaas; but ——*it ish dat d—d Yankee pass!*"

Going.—A gentleman met another in the street, who was ill of a consumption, and accosted him thus:—"Ah! my friend, you *walk* slow." "Yes," replied the man, "but I am *going* fast."

Stupidity.—"I believe the jury have been *inoculated for stupidity*," said a lawyer.—"That may be," said his opponent; "but the bar are of opinion that you had it in the *natural way*."

EPITAPH ON AN AVARICIOUS MAN.

> At rest beneath the churchyard stone,
> Lies stingy Jemmy Wyatt;
> He died one morning just at ten,
> And saved a dinner by it.

☞To embitter domestic life, maintain your opinion on all small matters at the point of the bayonet.

Frog Soup.—A new era in the scince of gastronomy, says a New York paper, has arrived. Frog soup is now served up at various tonnish eating, houses, and iseagerly devoured by those who fancy themselves epicures. Some of them eat so heartily that, unable to walk, they *hop* to bed. These are wonderful times, and there is no imagining to what perfection every scinece will soon be brought.

Sound Sentiments.—That mechanical or professional man who cannot sustain himself without assailing those of his neighbors engaged in similar business, may always be considered a mean spirited creature, unworthy the name of man. He who goes about slandering a competitor, however exalted his merit in his own conceit, will always be despised by noble minds, as a thing which makes itself despicable to gratify a bad heart.

☞It is said that Mr. Benton is strongly opposed to the annexation of Texas.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—ist34

DIED.

In this town, Feb. 27th, Mr. Otis H. Paine, aged 44 years and 5 months.

It is with no small degree of feeling we attempt to sketch a brief notice of our departed brother.

We love to reflect and often speak of the excellences of our friends, who live and breathe around us, but it requires a nerveless hand and a palsied heart, to record without feelings too deep for utterance the merits of those who can no longer share our confidence, sympathise in our afflictions, or rejoice in our prosperity. But as melancholy as the task may be, it is a duty we owe the sainted dead, and we would not, if we could, shrink from the undertaking.

Br. Paine was a christian; he loved the church—fully believed and cordially embraced the doctrines of methodism, and continued from the time of his conversion till his death, not only a firm believer, but a zealous defender of its early principles.

He was a philanthropist: the sick, the dying and the sorrowful shared alike his sympathy and prayers:—and although compassed about by many bodily infirmities, his active and benevolent soul led to results which none but such as himself could have accomplished.

In public life, his bland and courteous manners will long be remembered by the citizens of this community. But in his own loved family circle his virtues shone most conspicuously. His care and attention to his aged parents—his brotherly kindness towards the sisters he loved and cherished from infancy, can only be described by those who shed the tear of vain regret o'er his hallowed remains.

His sun has gone down at noon "But there are silvered heads whose race of duty is less nobly run."

The brightness that shone upon his pathway, borrowed its lustre from heaven, and can never be dimned by death.

> "Oh! is it not a noble thing to die
> As dies the christian with his armour on!
> What is the hero's clarion, tho' its blast
> Ring with the mastery of a world, to this?"

Oxford, March 6th. F. C. B.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Paris, Me. March 31, 1844.

Andrews Sullivan 2	Hall Abijah
Andrews John	Humphrey Ebenezer
Andrews Miss Clarisa	Jones Tilden
Albee Harriet E	Jackson Calvin
Bartlett Mrs Bethania	Knight Nathaniel
Besse Miss Olive	Leach Jacob B
Bowker Miss Augusta C	Merrill John R
Bent Miss Augusta	Merrill Silas
Butterfield Mrs Frances 2	Moar John
Bent William	McKenney Henry
Bemis Charles W	Morton Richard
Besse Cyrus	Pratt Mrs Lucy
Berry Levi	Pratt Zebulon
Bennett A Esq	Rogers Edmund
Brown Amos	Ryerson Mrs Elizabeth
Crocker Thomas	Ripley Mrs Susan
Carter Dr W. H	Royal Jesse
County Attorney	Rawson F F
Cole Miss Vesta	Stearns William Jr
Doten Deborah L	Stephens Eleazer
Dean Asa	Stephens Mrs Mahala
Fuller Mrs Hannah	Swift Otis
Fuller Amos	Tubbs Arden
Follett Calvin M	Tufts Joseph
Faunce Ichabod W	Whittemore Isaiah
Hodgdon Rev N C	Warren Ira A
Hammond Ezra	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has authority from the Judge of the United States District Court for Maine District, to compound any and all debts in the Estates of Simon Parlin, Asa Graham, Jas. McCrillis, Joel Foster, Joseph Brown, Jr., Jedediah Kimball, William H. Rand, and Nathaniel P. Peyerson. 47 LYMAN RAWSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Judge of the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on *Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April next*, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the Post Office in Rumford, the following described property, viz:—

All the interest James McCrillis had in 50 acres of land, deeded to him by James Kenison, situated in Rumford adjoining land of Samuel Putnam and Orin Jones, mortgaged to Polly McCrillis, and also to Patten and Lodge, to secure payment of their respective debts, described in Schedule A. Also,—Cart-wheels and bodies, 3 chains, 1 plough, 2 Ox-yokes, Sleigh and harness, 1 harrow, Ox-sled, iron bar, and lot of old iron, and also, sundry demands belonging to the estate of said McCrillis.

Also—All the interest Jedediah Kimball had to one half of a Water privilege or Mill privilege reserved in a deed to Bennett Lawrence of Lot numbered Ten in the Fourth Range of Lots in Garland. It is subject to a mortgage to Isaac Wheeler to secure notes to him, described in Schedule A. Also all of his interest in and to sundry Executions, Notes and accounts, a Schedule of which, and also of the above named McCrillis' estate, may be seen at the Office of the subscriber in Rumford.

LYMAN RAWSON, Assignee.

March 23, 1844. 47

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an Order of the United States District Court, for the District of Maine, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Store of Samuel Gibson, Esq. in Denmark, at ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 25th—

All the interest that Cyrus Ingalls and Timothy G. Hadley had in Lots No. 5 and 6 in Range 19 in Whitefield, N. H.

Also, said Ingalls' interest in a lot of land in Denmark.

Also, said Ingalls' interest in Lots No. 1 and 2 in the 22d Range—No. 1 in the 15th Range—No. 7 in the 6th Range—No. 7 in the 7th Range—and in the timber on Lots No. 6 in the 21st and No. 1 in the 20th Ranges in Whitefield, N. H.

Also, said Ingall's interest in the Fettiah Witham farm in Denmark.

47 JOHN W. DANA, Assignee.

Administrator's Sale.

BY License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Monday the sixth day of May, A. D. 1844, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the late William Towle in Porter in said County of Oxford, so much of the real estate, including the reversion of the Widow's dower if necessary, as will with the late sales produce the sum of Twenty-nine Hundred Dollars in payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of several Lots of land in said Porter and in Parsonsfield in the County of York.

Terms—Part Cash down, remainder in one and two years with good security.

Dated at Porter, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1844.

47 JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Admin'strator.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Marcus Davee, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by his Mortgage Deed, dated the 21st day of September A. D. 1841, conveyed to Solomon Decoster, of said Hebron, a certain piece of land, particularly described in said Deed which is recorded in Oxford Begistry of Deeds Volume 61, pages 496 & 497, to which reference may be had.—And whereas the said Decoster on the 23d day of March current, for value received, assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the Notes therein described,—and whereas the said Davee has failed to perform the conditions of said Mortgage, we do therefore claim a foreclosure of the same for condition broken, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

BENJAMIN HODGDON.
LEANDER HODGDON.

Minot, March 28, 1844. *sr3w47

Sale of Minors Real Estate.

TO be sold at public Vendue or private sale, by License from the Probate Court of Oxford County, at the dwelling house, late the residence of John Turner, late of Turner in said County, deceased, all the interest which Samuel Torry, Henry Paul Bradford Jewett, Elenor and Edwin Cowper Jewett, minor heirs of legatees of the said deceased, have in the Real Estate of said John Turner, viz:—The Home Farm, so called, Lots No. 175 & 176, part of Lot Nos. 183, 191, and 200. Also 50 acres, part of the farm formerly owned by Charles Lee Turner, Esq. All situated in said Turner. JAMES TORRY.

Turner, March 26, 1844. 46

Freedom.

KNOW all men by these Presents, that I, Rufus Bartlett, Jr. of Poland in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, do hereby relinquish to my son Hiram M. Bartlett, his time from this day till he shall be twenty-one years of age to transact business for himself; and I shall claim no part of his earnings and shall not hold myself responsible for any debts which he may hereafter contract.

RUFUS BARTLETT, Jr.

Witness:—David Noyes.
Cloudius A. Noyes.

Poland, March 16, 1844. 3w46*

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN HIGGINS,

late of Porter, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RUFUS M'INTIRE.

Parsonsfield, March 6th, 1844. 46

NOTICE.

THE the conditions of a certain Deed given by Geo. V. Ellinwood to me (and dated November 7, 1837, and recorded Book 53, Page 347,) having been broken, the said Land will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at my residence in Bethel, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1844, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Said land consists of Lot No. 26 and part of Lot No. 27, in the 10th Range in Bethel, being 94 acres, and embracing a good pasture and unimproved land suitable for wood or cultivation.

Will be sold at the same time,

One BAY MARE, valuable for a Family, or for Farming purposes.
One COW.
One SLEIGH.
Eleven SHEEP.
A quantity of HAY.
A lot of FARMING TOOLS.
A large lot of Household FURNITURE.
A lot of BEEF and PORK.
Some Peas, Beans, Rye, Corn and Oats.
One Boat.—Some Plank, Boards, and other Lumber, and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Six months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars with good security.

JOHN GROVER.

Bethel, March 15, 1844. 3w45

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ELIJAH RICHARDSON,

late of Sweden in said county, deceased, represented insolvent. Six months from the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-four, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims against the estate; and the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same on the first Saturday of May and the last Saturday of August next from one to five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William H. Kneeland in Sweden. FRANKLIN HOSMER, } Com'rs.
JOHN HAMLIN, }

Sweden, March 7th, 1844. *44

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14, 1844. 41

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PITTSFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

"But why *don't* you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth-faced, innocent looking youth, who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

'Well, I———, said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacancy, with a puzzled and foolish expression.

'Well go on; you what?' said the fair cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young man, 'now just tell me straight out—you what?'

"Well, I oh—'pshaw! don't know."

"You do—I say you do know."

"Oh I can't tell you."

"I say you can, You know I'll never mention it; and you may tell me, of course, you know; for hav'nt I always been your friend?"

"You have I know, replied the beleagured youth."

"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," went on the fair maiden, in tender and mellow accents.

"Oh, I do, upon my word I do; yes indeed I do, Maria," said the unsophisticated youth very warmly; and he then found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand to this.

There was silence,

"And then—well John,' said Maria, dropping her eyes upon the ground.

"Eh! Oh—well?" said John, drooping his, eyes and Maria's hand both at the some moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody,——John; in fact," said Maria, assuming again a tone of railery, "I know you're in love: and why don't you tell me all about it now, at once?"

"Well, I——

"Well, I—O,you silly mortal, what is there to be afraid of?"

"O, it aint because I'm afraid of any thing at all, and I'll——well now, Maria; I'll tell you."

"Well now John."

"I—

"Eh?"

"I—

"Yes."

"I *am* in love!——now *don't* tell—you won't will you?" said John violently seizing Maria, by the hand and looking her in the face with a most imploring expression.

'Of course, you know, I won't don't you John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry cheeks of Maria were so near Jonh's ear when she spoke, that had he turned his head to look at her, there might have occurred an exceedingly dangerous collision.

"Well, Maria, said John, I've told you now, and so you shall know all about it." I have always thought a great deal of you and so——

"Yes John."

"I'm sure you would do any thing for me you could."

"Yes John you know I would."

"Well I thought so: and yon dont know how long I've been wanting to talk to you about it."

"I declare John you ought to have told it long ago, yes long ago if you wanted to, for I am sure that I never was angry with you in all my life."

"No, you was'nt; and I've often felt a great mind to; but—"

"It is not too late now, John."

"Maria do you think I'm to young to get married?"

"Indeed, I do not, John; and I know it would be a good thing for you, too, for every body says the sooner young people are married the better, when they are prudent, and inclined to love one another affectionately."

"That's just what I think; and now Maria. I do want to get married; and if you'll——

"Indeed I will, John, for you know I was always partial to you, and I've said so often behind your back."

"I declare! I thought all along you might object, and that is the reason I've been always afraid to ask you."

"Object! no, I'd die first! You may ask any thing you please".

"And you'll grant it?"

"I will."

"Then Maria, I want you to pop the question for me to Mary Sullivan, for—"

"What?"

"On?"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?"

"Oh Indeed I do, with all my heart."

"I always thought you was a fool."

"Eh?"

"I say you're a fool, and you had better go home; your mother wants you—you—you—stupid!" exclaimed the mortified Maria, in a shrill tremble: and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek and sent him reeling.

Poor Maria.

WANTED,

AS a House-keeper, a woman of respectability, thirty or forty years of age. In consequence of the helpless situation of my wife, she being afflicted with the infirmities of old age, a strong, robust woman is to be desired. My family contains only myself and wife.

Any one wishing the situation will please forward a line, with the price per week for their services, to

ISAAC HOWE.

Greenwood, March 2, 1843. 3*44

Notice---Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son *GEORGE W. DOOR*, his time to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

his
SILAS ✕ DOOR.
mark.

Peru, Feb. 3, 1844.—*40

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

WRIGHT'S
☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre' lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitur of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these untair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, 198
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hiborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore(Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this county from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.

62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.

oc 26, 1842. 3tif

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hermorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpass, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivaled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hosstick, and Dr Lan lon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their professions.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: income people *Dy pep sia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated Laws.

For sale in all at every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merrit Grima on each box

For full particulars, see small circulars dispersed with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Frye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Heatsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bisse, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevens.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Commencing Jan., 1844.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

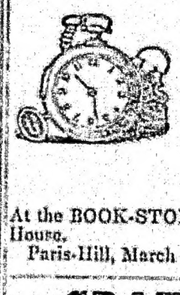
In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $3,00 we will send four copies of the Museum one year.
" 5,00 " 7 " " "
" 10,00 " 15 " " "
" 20 00 " 32 " " "
" 25,00 " 40 " " "

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at OUR RISK, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.



WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
& TIME-PIECES

Repaired by

B. WALTON,

At the BOOK-STORE nearly opposite the Stage-House.

Paris-Hill, March 5, 1844. 3w

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing else where.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.

Hartford, June 13, 1843. eoply7

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 4th of March next, under the government and instruction of

GEORGE W. TRUE,
AND MOSES B. WALKER.

The rough instruction will be given as heretofore in the Ancient and Modern languages, and in the various departments of literature and science.

Familiar lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture will be given during the term.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. J. G. Pollard for opening a boarding-house where board can be obtained for $1,00 per week.

Board in private families, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For common English Branches, - - $3,00
" Higher " " - - - 4,00
" Languages, - - - - - 5,00

Feb. 5th, 1844. w449

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on MONDAY, March 4th. In addition to thorough instruction in the solid branches arrangements have been made to afford to young ladies instruction in Music and Painting. No effort will be spared to render the Institution worthy of its increased patronage. Good board can be obtained upon very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the Principal, Mr. EDWARD P. WESTON, or to

SAMUEL PICKARD, Sec'y.

Lewiston Falls, Feb. 7, 1844. 3tif

Gould's Academy in Bethel.

THE SPRING TERM of Gould's Academy, in Bethel, will commence WEDNESDAY, the 6th of March, to continue twelve weeks.

The Classical and high English Departments will continue under the care of Mr. M. B BARTLETT. The Modern Languages and general English Department, under the care of Mr. ABEDNEGO GROVER.

The flattering success which has always attended these much experienced young gentlemen in their efforts to instruct the young, gives the Trustees of the Institution assurance that it will continue to receive that share of public patronage which it has had in former times.

There is connected with the Academy for the benefit of students a Library and Cabinet, conducted by the officers of the Literary Society.

Board in good families, (including lights and wood,) for $1,00 to $1,25. Tuition, $3,00 per quarter.

WILLIAM FAYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 2, 1844. 3*41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of the Widow of Henry Tibbetts, Jr. late of Porter in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and that her Dower may be assigned out of the Real Estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

41* Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

FRANCIS CUSHMAN,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr.

Rumford, May 5, 1844. 44

Freedom.

BE IT KNOWN, that I, this day, have made my son CHARLES HOWARD COOK, free to act for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any of his debts contracted after this date.

IRA COOK

Bethel, March 13th, 1844. 3w45

Blanks for Town Orders
FOR SALE HERE.

FARM For Sale,

SITUATED about one half mile from Paris Hill containing about 115 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage lots, and fenced with good stone Wall. Has on it a large and valuable wood lot, a large orchard of grafted fruit, and is also well watered. Its locality is one of the most pleasant in town.

There is a one story dwelling house, one Barn, one Cider house and Mill mostly new, and other out buildings situated on the farm. It is in a good state of cultivation, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of English Hay.

The Stock and Farming Tools are for sale with the Farm or seperately. Terms reasonable. Apply to

THOMAS HILBORN.

Paris, March 16th, 1844. 4w45

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a License from the United States District Court for the District of Maine, at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Office of the subscriber, in Norway, on Wednesday the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following estate of Luther F. Foster, viz:

The right in equity of redeeming one third of an acre of land, situated in Norway Village, together with the dwelling house, Blacksmith's Shop and Barn thereon—being the same formerly occupied by said Foster, and mortgaged to John Daniels and Samuel Foster for about $1050,—mortgage to be exhibited at the sale.

Also, the right to redeem a Pew in the Methodist Meeting House in Norway Village, and the Blacksmith's tools of said Foster, being a complete set. The said Pew and tools being mortgaged to Ebenezer Hobbs for $60.

Said Assignee gives notice that he is duly autorized to compound the debts due said Foster and that he will attend to that service at his Office until ninety days next after said day of sale,—and that said sale will be adjourned, after selling the right in real estate and tools, until the expiration of said ninety days for the purpose of selling such demands as may be unpaid.

The subscriber will also sell, by virtue of License from said Court, at his Office in Norway, on Thursday the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public Auction, the following estate of John H. Chadbourn, viz:—

The right in equity of redeeming one acre of land situated in the town of Oxford, with dwelling house thereon—being house lot numbered three in the first division of house lots in Welchville Village on the South side of the River and East side of the County road—the same being subject to a mortgage for one hundred and seventy five dollars and interest since November, 1837.

The subscriber will also sell, by virtue of License from said Court, at the dwelling house of Elijah Swan, in Paris, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon at public Auction, the following estate of said Elijah Swan, viz:—

The right in equite of redeeming one undivided half of the West end of Lot of land numbered twenty-nine in the fifth Range of Lots in said Paris—the whole being eighty-one acres—subject to a mortgage to John Deering for eighty-one dollars and interest since April 20, A. D. 1835. One wooden clock.

Said Assignee also gives notice that he is duly authorized to compound the debts due said Swan, and that he will attend to that service at his Office in Norway until ninety days after said sale.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.

Norway, March 15th, 1844. 3w45

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH STANLEY,

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing March 5th, 1844, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Joseph Stanley in said Porter, on the last Monday of June and July next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Dated the 8th day of March, A. D. 1844.

DAVID COLCORD, } Com'rs.
45 FRANCIS L. RICE, }

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscriber having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

HENRY TIBBETS, Jr.

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, who's estate is represented insolvent, gives notice that six months, commencing March 5th, 1844, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Henry Tibbets, in said Porter, on the last Monday of May, June, and July, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Dated at Porter this 8th day of March, A. D. 1844.

DAVID COLCORD, } Com'rs.
45 JOHN MOULTON, }

Notice.

THAT on the 30th day of May, 1837, Joseph Wheeler and Peter Wheeler mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman certain lands in the town of Bethel, as described in their deed of that date, and that the same mortgage has been assigned to the subscriber, who gives notice that the conditions thereof have been broken, and that he claims for that reason to foreclose the same.

JOHN GROVER.

Bethel, March 15, 1844. 3w45

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

THE NEW ENGLAND BOOK AND PERIODICAL COMPANY have made arrangements, by which any Person subscribing to them, and paying the regular subscription price, for any Monthly, Bi-Monthly, Quarterly, Foreign or American Magazine, can have the same supplied by mail, *post paid* to any part of the United States.

All newspapers excepted by the above offer.—Persons subscribing to an agent are not entitled to free postage.

All payments must be made free of expense to us, and in advance.

Post-masters are authorized to frank all monies to pay for periodicals.

All communications must be addressed to the *New England Book and Periodical Company*, 22 Court street, Boston.

N. B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous insertions, and sending us a paper marked, shall be entitled to any Magazine they may order, price not to exceed three dollars. 6w45

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son MOSES F. KIMBALL, his time with power to act and trade for himself during his minority; and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

ASA KIMBALL.

Attest:—E. C BEAN.
Bethel, Dec 6th, 1844. *44

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son DANIEL H. DAVIS, a minor, his time with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

HENRY DAVIS.

Attest:—G. W. MILLETT.
Paris, March 6th, 1844. 44

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, Me.